

EQ TIME MEAT READY FOR ALL SOLDIERS SENT TO FRANCE IN 1918

which has demonstrated both the economical and the efficient way of selecting soldiers. The law itself was drawn, its execution carried to a successful conclusion, and the theory of the law, novel to our people, explained and made popular, because of its demonstrated fairness both in plan and execution.

"For the training of officers two series of training camps were held, from which about 45,000 officers were commissioned from civil life. This number is nearly eight times as great as the number of officers in the Regular Army on the first day of April.

"For the training of these soldiers sixteen cantonments have been built, costing \$134,000,000, with an average profit to the contractors of 2.98 per cent.

"The death rate in our forces in the United States from mid-September to the end of December averaged 7.5 per thousand, and is slightly less than would have been the death rate of men of the same age at home.

"In 1898 the death rate per thousand was 20.14, or nearly three times as great. Our death rate in the army during the year 1916, just before the war, was five per thousand. Leaving out the deaths due to measles and its complications, our rate among all troops in the United States during Sept. 1 has been about two per thousand.

"For the fiscal year 1915 Congress appropriated for the War Department \$158,000,000; for the fiscal year 1916, \$203,000,000; for the fiscal year 1917, \$243,000,000; for the fiscal year 1918, \$287,238,116. In other words, taking 1915 as a normal year, the appropriations for 1918 are nearly fifty times as great.

"On the first day of April, 1917, the Ordnance Department consisted of ninety-seven commissioned officers, while now it consists of 3,004 officers, and, in addition, has 26,150 enlisted personnel.

"In addition to the selection and training of this new force, the making of these great contracts and the follow-up necessary in the manufacturing processes, a continuous study of new weapons and instrumentalities has been kept up, a constant contact kept with trained men, making studying the operation of ordnance material in battle, and accordingly modifying designs and plans here by reason of observation and experience.

"Many of the changes in ordnance material requiring to be designed, specifications drawn and contracts let, were wholly unfamiliar to our normal military equipment. The French warfare material alone involves commitments of \$282,000,000.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL WILL SPEND BILLIONS.

"Many of the Ordnance Department's contracts involve increase of plant facilities, the construction of new plants, and constant inspection by inspectors who have had to be trained in specially established establishments.

"For the Quartermaster General's Department in 1918 \$2,018,000,000 was appropriated, or a sum more than four times as great as the 1915 appropriations for all Governmental purposes.

"On April 1 there were 347 officers in the Quartermaster's Corps. On Jan. 1, 1918, there was a total of 6,431 officers.

"On Jan. 1, 1918, nearly \$2,000,000,000 of the appropriation had been obligated by contracts or disbursements. "This business involved accounting, determinations of standards, prices, quantities and the creation of new manufacturing facilities.

"In the women's section alone the co-operation of over 300 mills was involved, and the following items give some idea of the extensive character of the operations: There have been purchased over 13,000,000 blankets, 20,000,000 yards of overcoating and over 30,000,000 yards each of shirting, flannel and other goods, costing an expenditure of over \$345,000,000. In cotton goods the department had contracted for 250,000,000 yards of various cotton cloth.

"The aviation section of the Signal Corps of the War Department was charged by Congress with the expenditure of an appropriation aggregating, for 1918, \$74,000,000, or five times the appropriation for the entire War Department.

"The Engineer Department, for which in 1917 \$23,000,000 was appropriated, was charged with the appropriation with expenditure of \$290,000,000, or about 700 per cent. increase.

"There have been organized, trained and equipped technical troops of foresters, steeplejacks and railroad construction and operation men aggregating about 120,000, many of whom have been operating in France for some months.

"In summing up the War Department's work, the Secretary gave the following as its chief accomplishments:

BAKER SUMMARIZES WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

"1. A large army is in the field and in training; so large that further increments to it can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported.

"2. The army has been enlisted and selected without serious dislocation of the industrial and agricultural country.

"3. The training of the army is proceeding rapidly and its spirit is high. The subsistence of the army has been above criticism; the initial clothing supply, temporarily inadequate, is now substantially complete, and reserves will rapidly accumulate. Arms of the most modern and effective kind, including artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles and small arms, have been provided by manufacture or purchase for every soldier in France, and are available for every soldier who can be got to France in the year 1918.

and other facilities are in process of construction in France.

"Great programmes for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated."

BAKER DEFENDS DEPARTMENT AGAINST CRITICISM.

"I make this statement," continued the Secretary, "fully aware that there have been produced before the members of this committee some expressions of doubt, difference of opinion and disapproval. The War Department has spent eight months hearing similar expressions, analyzing them, correcting the conditions out of which they grew, perfecting its organization and the while driving on to the accomplishment of the main task.

"My military assistants and I appreciate the work which this committee has done and will value suggestions from the committee as a whole, from its individual members, and from every other patriotic citizen which will enable us to carry on this work more effectively and more rapidly.

"In the foregoing statement there are two exceedingly significant figures, namely, that on the first day of April the Ordnance Department consisted of ninety-seven officers and the Quartermaster General's Department of 347 officers, while they now respectively comprise 3,004 and 6,431 officers. There was no ready trained body of men in the country who could have been selected suddenly to assume the highly technical and specialized work of these two divisions. Men of somewhat similar training had to be chosen. As the work proceeded, subdivision and re-subdivision became possible.

TELS THE NEW WAR COUNCIL.

"On Dec. 15 I was therefore in a position to announce a general reorganization, accomplishing the following results:

"Created a war council upon which Gen. Crozier, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Weaver, Gen. Crowder and the Chief of Staff (Gen. Bliss) have been designated to sit with the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of War, and to which council men of capacity, either from the army or from civil life, will be added from time to time. The purpose of this council is that its members, being free from the burdens of detail administration, can take a large supervisory view of all questions of organization and supply, and give to the Secretary of War the benefit of their talents and experience.

"2. Under Gen. Wheeler, with the advice of his military assistants and of technical experts, the machinery of the Ordnance Department is being thoroughly reorganized in preparation for the new phase of its work upon which it is now entering. Its several operations will be conducted under the direction either of officers already in the service who are now in a position to give their entire energies to their administration, or by men specially chosen to carry on civil life because of their experience and capacity.

"3. The Quartermaster General's department is in process of similar reorganization and sub-divisioning, so that the Ordnance Department will have the unique experience of having worked out at the Panama Canal problems of transportation and supply of a magnitude never until now attempted by any Government.

"Here also the efficiency of the department is being strengthened by the calling from civil life of men of the highest capacity to administer certain of its subdivisions.

"A new view of the work of the Council of National Defense and of the War Industries Board is now possible.

DESCRIPTS WORK OF COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

"The Council of National Defense is, of course, an advisory body, without executive power. Its members have severally the powers of their respective departments. The purpose of the council, however, was a reconciliation of conflicts and a survey of the national needs and resources. This purpose it has served.

"The Council has been a source of information to the War Industries Board and its successor, the War Industries Board, with their common purpose of organizing the production of the war materials of the country.

"1. Assign priorities as among the several departments of the Government and the Allied Governments in the production of war materials upon the industries of the country.

"2. Advise as to supplies of materials and labor.

"3. Advise on questions of price.

"4. Secure industrial and labor co-operation.

"5. Avoid enhancement of prices, confusion of industry, exhaustion of resources, and generally to prevent avoidable evils which might result from the speed and magnitude of the new operations.

"The Secretary of War was admirably adapted and he has accomplished a great work.

"We can now see the entire situation. The rush needs are substantially supplied. The technical corps have been expanded and reorganized upon industrial and efficient lines.

"The coordination of all needs with our own purchases has been effected. An agency exists to prevent conflicts and to adjust those which cannot be prevented."

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Measles Epidemic Subsiding, but There Are 270 Pneumonia Deaths.

WAR PREPARATIONS WERE SLOW, BAKER ADMITS ON STAND

Troops in France and All On the Way Are Now Fully Equipped.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Baker was not interrupted in reading his prepared statement on the condition of the army at the Senatorial Investigating Committee to-day. He said he would be "very unhappy" to be obliged to answer questions in detail.

Chairman Chamberlain took up the subject of rifles.

Abandonment of the Springfield rifle and adoption of the modified Enfield, he said, has been much criticized.

"I think the delay was due to the action of the Ordnance Bureau in changing the type," said Secretary Baker. "I personally approved that delay. I think the Ordnance Bureau acted properly," adding that the delay operated to furnish a larger supply later of an improved arm.

"It isn't inefficiency to change your mind if a greater supply of a better article is secured," said he, adding that all men sent to Europe had ample rifles and now all men in training are well supplied.

Several Senators joined in questioning to show that rifle production was permitted to lag when it was certain that the country was about to go to war, but Secretary Baker persisted that the delay in changing models had in the end produced a much desired result. He pointed out that eight months after England went to war British soldiers were training in top hats and with walking sticks and insisted that American rifle production is now "so far ahead" that all men who will be called out will have enough.

NO MACHINE GUN DELAY SINCE APRIL LAST.

Turning to criticism of the machine gun situation, Senator Chamberlain said there was delay in ordering Lewis guns that had been used successfully by England.

"There was no delay after last April," replied Secretary Baker. "Yes, there was, Mr. Secretary," retorted the Senator.

Secretary Baker continued by reciting the machine gun controversy that existed when he became Secretary.

Senator McKellar thought the delay was unreasonable.

"Well, it's a matter of judgment," said Mr. Baker.

"The fact remains that nine months after the war the countenances have none for training," said Senator McKellar.

"I wouldn't say none," Secretary Baker replied. "They have relatively few."

Before the war the largest machine gun programme was 12,000, he added, while now 200,000 are required, with manufacture difficult and slow.

"Those two facts make it all the more important that machine guns should have been gotten from any source," said Senator McKellar.

"The greatest energy should have been exerted to get a good supply," the Senator insisted.

The questions involved, Mr. Baker reiterated, were of judgment, between speed and excellence.

SOME PHASES OF WORK MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPEDITED.

"Are you entirely satisfied so far as all ordnance is concerned, with the progress the department has made?" asked Senator Weeks.

"I don't say that the department might not have expedited some phases of its work," Secretary Baker replied.

"In what have we failed?"

"The Secretary hesitated and answered: 'I can't answer it that way. I can't pick out any particular place.'"

Senator Weeks asked if all available ammunition production facilities are being used.

"No, not all," said Secretary Baker. "But all will be used when we need them."

"The arrangement to get British and French ammunition for artillery, he said, was 'safe as far as it goes,' but said principal reliance was placed on American sources.

When Senator Weeks again asked if he could suggest anything that would be helpful in speeding up ordnance production, Secretary Baker replied:

"I can't think of anything that your work will help. Whenever I've thought of anything I've done it, I'm up to date now."

Secretary Baker said he thought a Federal powder plant would be advisable.

Senator Chamberlain referred to the Dupont offer to build and operate a plant at cost, but Secretary Baker explained the offer was to build a plant for a commission of 15 per cent. and operate it for eighteen months. On the basis of a \$50,000,000 investment, he explained, the Duponts would make a gross profit of between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

"They never at any time offered to erect a plant without compensation," he said.

"The present powder supply is adequate for our present needs," Secretary Baker added.

Senator New asked if there was any mistake of judgment when the Lusitania was sunk in not beginning preparations for war.

"VERY WISE TO HAVE BEGUN PREPARATIONS YEARS AGO."

"It would have been very wise," Mr. Baker replied. "If a dozen years ago the Ordnance Department had begun preparations."

"To be perfectly frank with you, I

Old Passenger Motor Car Does Work of 24 Mules and Three Mule Drivers in Texas Rice Field



OVERLAND CAR WHICH REPLACED MULE TEAMS IN THE TEXAS RICE FIELD.

No more impressive demonstration of the utility of the passenger motor car could be desired than the use to which an Overland automobile has been put in the Texas rice fields.

After five years of service over the mud roads around Crosby, Tex., this car, during the last year, did the work of twenty-four mules in harvesting the rice crop of the Old River Rice Company at Crosby. The veteran touring car was hitched to a

cutter and back and forth across the 5,000-acre stretch of rice it cut a swath that previously required three teams of eight mules each. The cutter itself was pulled up by a gasoline engine so that from eight to twelve miles an hour was the steady gait of the outfit.

think Gen. Crozier is not entirely to blame. In season and out he has recommended ordnance expansion."

Secretary Baker denied that the first American contingents sent abroad were not completely equipped. All sent then and since, he declared, have had adequate standard equipment, except that recent contingents depend for automatic rifles and artillery on French sources.

Senator Wadsworth asked if the American artillery programme is large enough.

"You never can have too much," Mr. Baker replied, "but the programme fully engaged the resources of the country as they ought to be. Every country's artillery programme has grown every month during the war."

Secretary Baker assented to Senator Wadsworth's statement that the war was a competition of industries, and that whichever produced the most materials and men would wear out the opposition.

"This is the present aspect of it," he said.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

With net changes from previous close.

Am. Bond	High	Low	Net
Am. Car & Mfg.	79 1/2	79 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Steel	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Int'l	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Lumber	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Leather	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Rubber	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Glass	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Paper	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Textile	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Food	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Drug	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Chemical	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Petroleum	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Coal	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Iron	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Copper	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Zinc	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Lead	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Tin	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Silver	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Gold	101 1/2	101 1/4	+ 1/4

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

(Special to The Evening World.)

PAIR GROUND, NEW ORLEANS.

Jan. 10.—The entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

PRIZE RACE—11:47 Tons Gross, Reported Sunk by U. Boat.

The Italian steamship Milazzo, 11,477 tons gross register, was sunk during the early part of December by a German submarine while the ship was in Mediterranean waters, according to word received in shipping circles here to-day. It is understood no lives were lost.

The vessel was practically new, having been launched in 1915, and was originally intended for passenger service as well as freight traffic. She was owned by the Italian Government, and was last reported in American waters the latter part of September, 1917. The Milazzo was 192 feet long with a beam of 35 feet.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF 82 PLANES IN MONTH

Berlin Statement Says 119 Allied Aeroplanes Were Destroyed During December.

BERLIN (via London), Jan. 10.—Nine enemy captives balloons and 119 aeroplanes were destroyed by German forces during December, the War Office announced to-day.

According to the statement, eighty-two aeroplanes and two captive balloons were lost by the Germans.

GERMAN BORDERS CLOSED TO HIDE TROOP MOVEMENTS

No Travellers Can Go to Holland or Switzerland for a Month.

BRINE, Jan. 10.—Closing of the German-Swiss and German-Holland frontiers for a month, just as announced by the Germans, was taken today to preface extensive troop transfers. No travelers or merchandise during the next month will be allowed to cross these borders.

The move means switch of Teutonic troops from the Italian to the west front.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—"The hostile artillery has shown slight activity in the neighborhood of Gonnelle (southwest of Cambrai)," the War Office announced. "Otherwise there is nothing to report."

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The French easily repulsed a German raid against small posts on the western edge of the Upper Courcy Forest," says to-day's official communication. "The artillery fighting was active in the region of Auxallion."

BIG ITALIAN SHIP TORPEDOED.

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CALLS ON THE GERMANS TO STATE WAR AIMS

Bavarian Paper Asserts That Elected Representatives of the People Should Be Consulted.

ZURICH, Jan. 10.—Demand for a statement of war aims by Germany was openly voiced by the Neue Nachrichten of Munich to-day, according to despatches received here.

"We laughed at Lloyd George," the newspaper asserted, "but the Entente unanimously approved him, whereas Germany's equivocal position arouses suspicion."

The editorial also demanded that "elected representatives of the people be heard before final decision."

Head of French High Commission Calls on Wilson To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Capt. Andre Tardieu, head of the French High Commission, who has recently returned to Washington from France, said President Wilson by appointment today to pay his respects and to tell Mr. Wilson of many interesting details of the situation in France among the civil population, as gathered by him in a few months' stay there.

American Killed in Motor Accident in France.

DIJON, France, Jan. 10.—A motor lorry driven by an American soldier and fell into a ravine near Nolay. The driver was killed and two other Americans in the lorry were seriously injured.

Former Governor to Aid in Mobilizing Labor for War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, will be one of the new Advisory Commission to assist Secretary Wilson in mobilizing labor for war service.

FRENCH DEPUTIES CHEER TRIBUTE TO WILSON'S SPEECH

Deschanel Pledges the Support of Chamber to Restitution of Alsace-Lorraine.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Pichon will speak in the Chamber of Deputies outlining France's war aims, according to authoritative information.

It was stated that the Foreign Minister would follow the lines of Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson in pleading before the world the exact aims which France has in continuing the war, and the only terms on which she can consider peace.

At the opening of the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day Deputy Deschanel speaking, he said, in the name of the Deputies, pledged that the Chamber would support the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine and sustain the armies in the field to this end.

Amid a storm of applause he paid eloquent tribute to President Wilson's speech.

"Glory to all the Allied nations!" Deschanel declared. "Glory especially to the United States, which from Washington to Lincoln, to Wilson, has added new light in universal morale, as she has added new stars to her flag."

"Victorious France will not have a peace of a vanquished people; she will not recede; she will oppose her invaders with an inflexible heart—a heart inflamed with the one passion that France is to save the supreme good of our fatherland by justice."

The passage in President Wilson's address to Congress relating to Alsace-Lorraine is emphasized by all the Paris newspapers. The Matin says the restoration of the lost territories is the foremost condition of peace, not only of France but of her Allies. It refers to Mr. Wilson's speech as an immense effort at conciliation by a sincere Democrat.

The Petit Parisien says: "It is the finest piece of political literature of our times. It lays down the basis upon which the world, after being rid of the perpetual menace of armed conflicts, may be reconstructed. The speech contains no harsh threats, but the terms laid down are all the more irrefragable because their moderation is evident."

L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper, says Mr. Wilson's thought is that of the whole American Nation.

L'Humanite, a Socialist newspaper, says President Wilson's speech is the starting point toward either an early peace or the certain and final defeat of the Central Empires.

Alfred Capus writes in the Figaro that President Wilson, like Premier Clemenceau, has given an admirable expression of the conditions essential to a stable peace, which will make a war a great movement for civilization instead of only a monstrous sanguinary adventure.

BRAZIL SENDS AVIATORS.

South American Republic Will Take Active Part in War.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 10.—Brazilian naval aviators who will form the first Brazilian contribution to the fighting forces of the Allies have departed for England.

Germany Offers Spain Big Indemnity for Loss of Composer Granados.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The German Government has offered to pay the family of Enrique Granados, the Spanish composer, 550,000 pesetas as indemnity for the loss of their father in the sinking by torpedo of the British cross-channel steamer Sussex in March, 1916. Von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, expressed regret for the death of the composer.

DIED.

ROSNY.—On Jan. 8, at St. John's Hospital, DENNIS ROSNEY, a war a short illness.

FUNERAL.—On E. E. Dolan Undertaking Co., 114 Academy st., Long Island City, on Friday, at 10:30 A. M. Thence to St. Patrick's Church, Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SHEKILL.—KINJO SHEKILL, nee Campbell, FUNKER & CO. CHURCH, Broadway and 66th st., Saturday, 2 P. M.

VAN KIRK.—BERTHA VAN KIRK, nee Campbell, FUNKER & CO. CHURCH, Broadway and 66th st., Thursday, 3 o'clock.